

Pittosporum letocartiorum

Assessment by: Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Pittosporaceae

Taxon Name: *Pittosporum letocartiorum* Veillon & Tirel

Taxonomic Source(s):

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Vulnerable B1ab(ii,iii,v)+2ab(ii,iii,v) [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: July 23, 2015

Justification:

Pittosporum letocartiorum is a rare endemic tree of New Caledonia. It has a discontinuous distribution on ultramafic massifs in central Grande Terre. *Pittosporum letocartiorum* occurs at mid to high altitude in dense humid forest and in forest edges on ultramafic soils. Individuals are usually found as isolated trees, the population size could exceed more than 10,000 mature individuals. Mining activities, invasive species such as feral pigs or Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*) and bushfires are at the root of a continuous decline in area of occupancy, quality of habitat and population size. Under criterion B, *P. letocartiorum* qualifies for listing as Vulnerable (VU) B1ab(ii,iii,v)+2ab(ii,iii,v).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

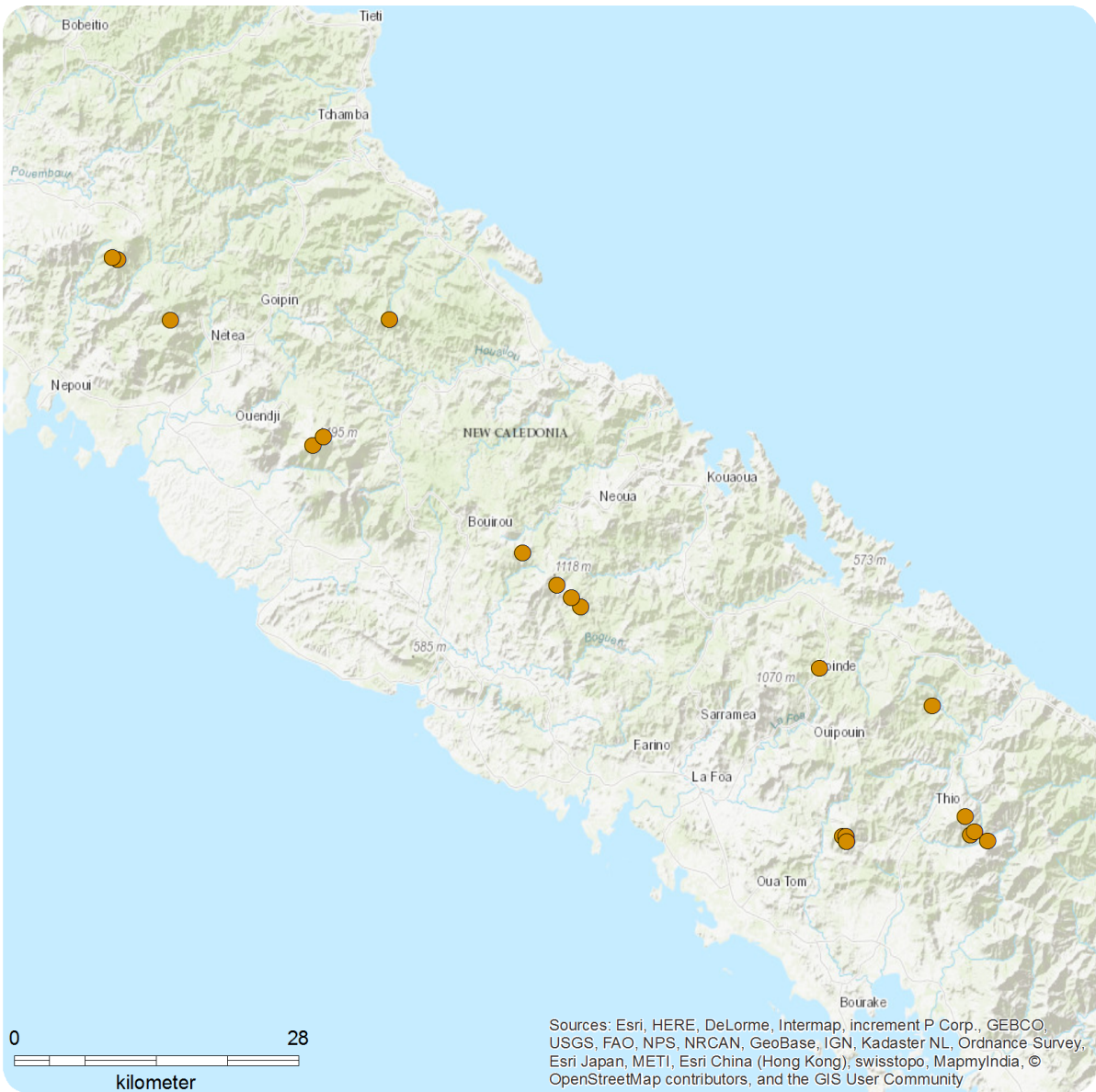
Pittosporum letocartiorum is a rare endemic tree of New Caledonia. It has a discontinuous distribution on ultramafic massifs in central Grande Terre.

Country Occurrence:

Native: New Caledonia

Distribution Map

Pittosporum letocartiorum

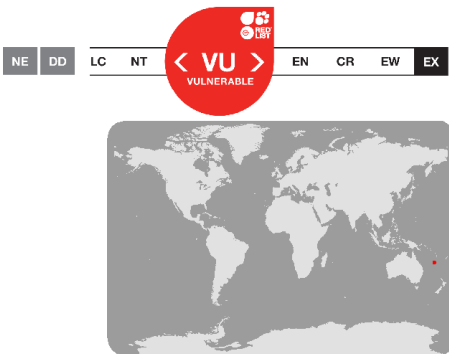


Range

- Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC New Caledonia Plants RLA



Population

Usually found as isolated trees, population size could exceed more than 10,000 mature individuals.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum letocartiorum occurs at mid to high altitude in dense humid forest and in forest edges on ultramafic soils.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

For subpopulations located on Ningua, Paéoua and Boulinda, mining activities are clearly involved in habitat degradation of this species. Frequent bushfires and grazing of seedlings by Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*) also likely negatively impact on *Pittosporum letocartiorum*.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum letocartiorum is not protected by legislation. This species is known from two protected areas of Province Sud: réserve naturelle du Mont Do and réserve naturelle du Pic Ningua.

Credits

Assessor(s): Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.

Reviewer(s): Tanguy, V.

Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s): Chanfreau, S.

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Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (<i>Rusa timorensis</i>)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No

Conservation Actions in Place
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 64
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): Yes
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 2202
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 10
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 700
Upper elevation limit (m): 1350
Population
Number of mature individuals: 10000-100000
Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 10
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0

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